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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

FEBRUARY DATA
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment and unemployment in Oklahoma both increased in February from January. Total employment, based on a place-of-residence concept, climbed to 1,442,300 in February, up 11,600 over the previous month and 4,700 above the estimate for February of last year. Unemployment jumped to 122,700, up 6,300 over January, but only 800 ahead of the jobless total of a year ago. As a result of these changes in labor force components, February's jobless rate stood at 7.8 percent compared to the 7.5 percent rate of January. This most current unemployment rate matched the rate for the same 1985 month. Increased layoffs in mining, manufacturing, and construction industries appear to be the factors most responsible for the increased unemployment rate.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DROPS

Nonfarm wage and salary employment declined slightly in February to 1,158,000 from January's revised count of 1,161,300. Job losses in seven of the eight nonfarm industry divisions combined to bring about the overall reduction in jobs. Construction recorded the largest decline in employment, over the month ending in February, with a largely seasonal cutback of 2,900 workers. The 1,800 job decline in mining reflects the continued fall of crude oil prices and the resultant reduction of exploration and production employment. Manufacturing and wholesale-retail trade also recorded significant job losses with reductions of 1,200 and 900 respectively. The other divisions which lost employment over the month were transportation-public utilities off 700, services down 500, and a 400 decline in finance-insurance-real estate. Job losses were partially offset by payroll additions of 5,100 in government, centered mostly at the state level where support personnel in higher education returned after the January semester break.

February nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 10,600 from the corresponding 1985 month. Mining recorded the largest year-to-year decline with a loss of 8,200 jobs. Manufacturing employment also fell sharply with a drop of 6,700; most of the loss coming in the durable goods producing sector. Transportation-public utilities employment slipped 2,400 jobs as losses were most evident in trucking and warehousing, while construction dropped 1,900 as demand for residential and commercial space waned. Four industry divisions gained employment since February, 1985 and as has been the trend for several years, the largest gain was in service employment where an increase of 4,200 was recorded. With a year to year improvement of 2,300 jobs, wholesale-retail trade fared well. Government gained 1,400 net jobs overall as the federal level climbed by 1,900 while state government had an estimated rise of 700 and local government was lower by 1,200 positions statewide. In addition, finance-insurance-real estate recorded a 700 job advance over the year.

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INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Joblessness in Oklahoma, as measured by the number of persons who filed claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits during the week which ended February 22, 1985, totaled 32,573.

This was an over-the-month increase, or 9.0 percent more applicants than the number who filed during the comparable week of January. As the survey week during January included a federal holiday, so also did the survey week in February, which shortened the workweek to four days. Nevertheless, the number of claimants during February was the most reported for a single month since May 1985 when it was 30,435. The over-the-month increase of February also represented the fourth successive month that the number of claims has exceeded those of the preceding month.

Industrial sources of the UI benefit applications during February were primarily construction (22.2 percent), manufacturing (20.9 percent), services (17.4 percent), and trade (15.4 percent). Claimants from construction increased over the month more than two percentage points to total 7,235. Those from mining increased a percentage point and a half. The number from manufacturing remained essentially unchanged over the month as a proportion of the total. The total number of claimants from mining plus construction and manufacturing equaled 18,202, or 56 percent of all those who filed during the February survey week. The over-the-month increase from these three industrial groups was 14.8 percent, almost five percentage points more than the 9.0 percent over-the-month increase for all industries.

The duration of unemployment, as represented by claims for UI benefits, increased in each of the three tabulated categories over the month. The most visible increase occurred in the category "5-14 weeks," which increased from 10,975 in January to 12,064 in February. This was almost a ten percent increase over the month.

The over-the-month increases in the proportion of occupations represented by those who applied for UI benefits was most evident in structural occupations (23.3 to 24.8 percent), miscellaneous occupations (21.6 to 22.1 percent), and benchmark occupations (5.3 to 5.9 percent).

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration Under 5 Weeks	Duration 5-14 Weeks	Duration 15 Week & Over
Total*	32,573	100.0	23,295	9,278	12,301	12,064	8,208
Mining	4,168	12.8	3,695	473	1,576	1,586	1,006
Construction	7,235	22.2	6,925	310	2,754	2,881	1,600
Manufacturing	6,799	20.9	4,904	1,895	2,696	2,488	1,615
Transp. Pub. Util.	1,395	4.3	1,098	297	542	519	334
Trade	4,932	15.1	2,562	2,370	1,816	1,752	1,364
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	839	2.6	261	578	285	310	244
Services	5,652	17.4	2,820	2,832	1,973	2,021	1,658
Other	1,553	4.8	1,030	523	659	507	387

* Data for week ending February 22, 1986

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 40.7 hours a week for an average hourly wage of $9.90 or an average weekly salary of $402.93 during February 1986. Continuing to record downward trends, these figures represented an over-the-month decrease of $13.73 in average weekly salary, an eight-tenths of an hour decrease in workweek length, and fourteen cents an hour less in the average hourly wage.

The average salary in durable goods manufacturing industries dropped $16.23 over the month to average $424.77, as the average hourly wage decreased nineteen cents to $10.31 and the average workweek decreased from 42 to 41.2 hours in length. Variations in rates of pay were reported in these industries. The average salary in machinery, except electrical, for example was $432.96 a week, which was an increase of $19.69 over the month. The workweek in these industries increased 1.7 hours in length and the hourly wage increased less than ten cents an hour to $9.84 over the month. The weekly salary in the manufacturing of transportation equipment, however, dropped $78.54 over the month to $528.28 a week. The workweek decreased 4.2 hours to 39.9 hours as the hourly wage dropped fifty-two cents to $13.24. Except in fabricated structural metal products, which registered a slight, over-the-month increase in weekly salary, in hours, and in hourly earnings, all other industries in the durable goods classification recorded decreases in average weekly salaries between January and February.

In nondurable goods manufacturing there was a drop of $10.12 in average weekly salary while average weekly hours decreased eight-tenths an hour and the average hourly wage decreased, though by less than ten cents an hour. Virtually all industries in this classification experienced decreased weekly salaries over the month. A particularly noteworthy change occurred in paper and allied products, as the weekly salary dropped $40.36 to $395.08, the hours per week dropped 1.4 to 41.5, and the wage decreased sixty-three cents over the month to average $9.52 an hour. Except for weekly salaries in newspapers and periodicals, earnings decreased in all other nondurable goods industries, as did the weekly hours.

Of the five nonmanufacturing industries for which hours and earnings are reported each month, an increase of $4.33 in the average weekly salary was recorded in wholesale trade, the only industry of the five in which an over-the-month increase in earnings was recorded. Average hours per week decreased, however, during the same period. In the other industries, construction was most visibly affected by changes as the average weekly salary dropped $46.15 to $370.76 and the average workweek shortened 5.2 hours over the month. The average weekly salary in petroleum refining dropped $31.09 over the month to $510.07 during the same period that both the average weekly hours and the average hourly wage decreased by four-tenths of an hour and thirty-two cents, respectively. Average earnings and hours in public utilities as well as in retail trade also decreased, though by smaller increments than was the case in construction and petroleum refining during this period.

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates increased in 60 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in February compared with the previous month, while joblessness declined in 12 and was unchanged in the remaining 5 counties. At 17.6 percent, Haskell County had the highest unemployment rate, while Ottawa County recorded the largest over the month increase, going from 12.5 to 16.0 percent. Statewide unemployment increased in February, up to 7.8 from 7.5 percent in January. At the national level, unadjusted for seasonality the rate rose from 7.3 to 7.8 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went down in 36 counties this February compared to the same month last year. Also during this 12 month period, 37 had higher rates while 4 counties remained unchanged. Both the state and national unemployment rate were the same as registered in February a year earlier.

On a monthly and annual comparison basis, the unemployment rate of the Lawton and Enid MSA's increased. The most visible jump was the 1.2 percent increase in Enid since last month. The Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area increased slightly to 6.1 percent in February, while showing a minor decline over the year. At the same time, the Tulsa MSA increase in the January-February period matched the annual unemployment rate increase.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.		Absolute Change
	Feb 1986p	Jan 1986r	Feb 1985r	Jan 86 Feb 86	Jan 86 Feb 86	Feb 85 Feb 86
Total Labor Force +	1565.0	1547.1	1559.5	1.2	7.9	5.5
Unemployment	122.7	116.4	121.9	5.4	6.3	0.8
Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.5	7.8	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unempl Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.3	7.1	7.3	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1442.3	1430.7	1437.6	0.8	11.6	4.7
Agriculture	42.9	39.4	39.7	8.9	3.5	3.2
Domestic Svc., Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	139.1	138.0	155.4	0.8	1.1	-16.3
+ Idled by Labor Disputes	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wage & Salary Workers, Total*	1158.0	1161.3	1168.6	-0.3	-3.3	-10.6
Manufacturing	166.7	167.9	173.4	-0.7	-1.2	-6.7
Durable Goods	104.5	105.3	110.7	-0.8	-0.8	-6.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.6	2.7	2.9	-3.7	-0.1	-0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	10.6	10.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Primary Metal Ind	3.9	4.0	4.3	-2.5	-0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.7	16.1	17.3	-3.7	-0.6	-1.6
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	7.9	8.2	8.9	-3.7	-0.3	-1.0
Machinery Exc. Electrical	34.5	34.7	37.7	-0.6	-0.2	-3.2
Const. & Related Mach.	12.8	13.0	14.1	-1.5	-0.2	-1.3
Oil Field Machinery	8.0	8.2	9.0	-2.4	-0.2	-1.0
General Ind Machinery	5.3	5.5	6.3	-3.6	-0.2	-1.0
Electrical and Elec Equip.	10.0	9.8	10.6	2.0	0.2	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	20.7	20.8	20.8	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Motor Vehicle and Equip.	11.7	11.8	12.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5
Aircraft & Parts	8.3	8.4	8.0	-1.2	-0.1	0.3
Instruments & Related Prod.	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	62.2	62.6	62.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5
Food & Kindred Products	13.7	13.8	14.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5
Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	9.3	9.6	8.9	-3.1	-0.3	0.4
Paper & Allied Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.9	11.6	-0.8	-0.1	0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.3	6.4	6.3	-1.6	-0.1	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.7	7.8	8.2	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5
Petroleum Refining	6.9	7.0	7.5	-1.4	-0.1	-0.6
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod.	11.8	11.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.2	7.3	7.5	-1.4	-0.1	-0.3
Mining	59.9	61.7	68.1	-2.9	-1.8	-8.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	57.0	58.7	65.2	-2.9	-1.7	-8.2
Construction	41.7	44.6	43.6	-6.5	-2.9	-1.9
Heavy Const. Contractors	7.5	9.1	9.1	-17.6	-1.6	-1.6
Tramp. & Public Utilities	62.1	62.8	64.5	-1.1	-0.7	-2.4
Transportation	31.7	32.2	33.1	-1.6	-0.5	-1.4
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	15.7	16.1	17.0	-2.5	-0.4	-1.3
Pipe Lines, Exc. Nat. Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm. & Electric, Gas	30.4	30.6	31.4	-0.7	-0.2	-1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	282.8	283.7	280.5	-0.3	-0.9	2.3
Wholesale Trade	63.8	64.1	66.3	-0.5	-0.3	-2.5
Retail Trade	219.0	219.6	214.2	-0.3	-0.6	4.8
General Mdse Stores	28.0	29.0	28.3	-3.4	-1.0	-0.3
Department Stores	11.7	11.9	12.2	-1.7	-0.2	-0.5
Food Stores	40.4	39.7	38.5	1.8	0.7	1.9
Auto Dealers & Svc Stat.	25.4	26.0	25.0	-2.3	-0.6	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.0	14.5	14.2	-3.4	-0.5	-0.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	63.7	64.1	63.0	-0.6	-0.4	0.7
Banking	21.1	21.4	22.1	-1.4	-0.3	-1.0
Credit Agencies	10.0	10.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.9	9.0	-2.2	-0.2	-0.3
Services	224.9	225.4	220.7	-0.2	-0.5	4.2
Hotel & Other Lodging Pl.	13.6	13.3	12.7	2.3	0.3	0.9
Personal Services	12.2	12.4	12.1	-1.6	0.2	0.1
Motion Pictures	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Health Services	69.6	69.1	68.4	0.7	0.5	1.2
Hospitals	28.8	28.6	28.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
Educational Services	13.7	13.2	13.7	3.8	0.5	0.0
Total Government	256.2	251.1	254.8	2.0	5.1	1.4
Federal Government	52.3	51.4	50.4	1.8	0.9	1.9
State and Local Government	203.9	199.7	204.4	2.1	4.2	-0.5
State Government	71.7	68.6	71.0	4.5	3.1	0.7
Local Government	132.2	131.1	133.4	0.8	1.1	-1.2

*These are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels and the latest population census survey data and supersede figures in all previous releases. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
FEBRUARY 1986

INDUSTRY GROUP	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb 1986p	Jan 1986r	Feb 1985r	Feb 1986p	Jan 1986r	Feb 1985r	Jan 1986p	Feb 1986r	Jan 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$402.93	416.66	$378.50	40.7	41.5	38.9	$9.90	$10.04	$9.73
DURABLE GOODS	424.77	441.00	383.23	41.2	42.0	38.4	10.31	10.50	9.98
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	416.56	424.91	425.46	39.9	40.2	42.0	10.44	10.57	10.13
PRIMARY METALS	428.61	441.70	411.84	44.6	46.3	42.9	9.61	9.54	9.60
FABRICATED METALS	342.99	359.50	379.20	38.8	39.9	40.0	8.84	9.01	9.48
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	366.73	362.60	375.72	40.3	40.2	40.4	9.10	9.02	9.30
MACHINERY EXECPT ELECTRICAL	432.96	413.27	312.94	44.0	42.3	32.7	9.84	9.77	9.57
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	409.82	418.61	424.32	40.1	40.8	41.6	10.22	10.26	10.20
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	395.58	413.70	381.24	39.4	40.4	40.3	10.04	10.24	9.46
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	528.28	606.82	494.05	39.9	44.1	41.0	13.24	13.76	12.05
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	443.08	445.95	402.05	44.0	45.0	42.5	10.07	9.91	9.46
NONDURABLE GOODS	361.67	371.79	370.67	39.7	40.5	39.9	9.11	9.18	9.29
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	316.80	339.81	325.51	40.0	41.9	41.1	7.92	8.11	7.92
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	180.07	185.38	178.11	36.9	37.3	36.8	4.88	4.97	4.84
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	395.08	435.44	408.80	41.5	42.9	41.8	9.52	10.15	9.78
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	385.11	386.32	401.44	41.1	41.9	41.6	9.37	9.22	9.65
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	356.36	354.93	437.90	36.7	37.4	43.1	9.71	9.49	10.16
PETROLEUM REFINING	510.07	541.16	511.81	40.1	41.5	39.4	12.72	13.04	12.99
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	467.14	505.46	449.01	42.7	46.5	42.2	10.94	10.87	10.64
CONSTRUCTION	370.76	416.91	413.50	31.5	36.7	36.4	11.77	11.36	11.36
PUBLIC UTILITIES	488.95	495.31	492.40	39.4	40.8	41.8	12.41	12.14	11.78
WHOLESALE TRADE	369.76	365.43	358.81	38.8	39.0	39.3	9.53	9.37	9.13
RETAIL TRADE*	183.92	193.44	187.52	30.3	31.1	30.1	6.07	6.22	6.23

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. These are approximately 121,100 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to 1985 benchmark.
Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.
P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

SOURCE: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 86	JAN 86	FEB 85
U.S.	106,685,000	9,041,000	115,726,000	7.8	7.3	7.8
OKLAHOMA	1,442,300	122,700	1,565,000	7.8	7.5	7.8
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	6,860	680	7,540	9.0	9.0	9.9
2 ALFALFA	3,250	210	3,460	6.1	4.0	4.5
3 ATOKA	7,500	740	8,240	9.0	8.6	10.2
4 BEAVER	3,320	160	3,480	4.6	3.4	2.8
5 BECKHAM	8,350	1,130	9,480	11.9	12.3	9.3
6 BLAINE	5,950	540	6,490	8.3	7.3	7.8
7 BRYAN	12,990	1,100	14,090	7.8	7.6	9.4
8 CADDO	11,520	1,630	13,150	12.4	11.3	10.2
9 CANADIAN	34,175	2,175	36,350	6.0	5.9	4.9
10 CARTER	19,925	1,600	21,525	7.4	6.8	7.7
11 CHEROKEE	14,210	1,670	15,880	10.5	10.7	11.3
12 CHOCTAW	5,560	900	6,460	13.9	14.4	14.7
13 CIMARRON	1,660	90	1,750	5.1	3.4	6.1
14 CLEVELAND	76,975	4,700	81,675	5.8	5.5	5.1
15 COAL	2,220	320	2,540	12.6	11.9	17.3
16 COMANCHE	43,975	2,475	46,450	5.3	5.1	5.2
17 COTTON	2,870	150	3,020	5.0	4.4	4.5
18 CRAIG	6,010	660	6,670	9.9	9.3	8.7
19 CREEK	30,325	2,925	33,250	8.8	8.5	8.8
20 CUSTER	14,070	900	14,970	6.0	6.0	6.5
21 DELAWARE	9,950	1,140	11,090	10.3	10.6	12.2
22 DEWEY	2,640	210	2,850	7.4	6.3	7.8
23 ELLIS	3,160	200	3,360	6.0	4.7	7.3
24 GARFIELD	28,750	2,425	31,175	7.8	6.6	7.6

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 86	JAN 86	FEB 85
25 GARVIN	11,520	1,060	12,580	8.4	7.6	8.4
26 GRADY	16,500	2,000	18,500	10.8	10.0	9.4
27 GRANT	2,890	170	3,060	5.6	4.0	4.7
28 GREER	2,720	160	2,880	5.6	5.1	6.5
29 HARMON	1,550	140	1,690	8.3	6.6	9.2
30 HARPER	2,200	120	2,320	5.2	5.6	5.5
31 HASKELL	3,880	830	4,710	17.6	17.1	18.7
32 HUGHES	4,850	970	5,820	16.7	14.6	17.0
33 JACKSON	10,470	910	11,380	8.0	7.0	6.9
34 JEFFERSON	3,770	390	4,160	9.4	8.9	7.1
35 JOHNSTON	4,350	310	4,660	6.7	7.7	8.1
36 KAY	23,475	2,050	25,525	8.0	7.6	7.7
37 KINGFISHER	6,330	550	6,880	8.0	6.4	6.0
38 KIOWA	4,920	380	5,300	7.2	6.1	7.8
39 LATIMER	3,860	590	4,450	13.3	13.9	14.5
40 LEFLORE	16,620	1,740	18,360	9.5	9.5	10.6
41 LINCOLN	11,500	1,390	12,890	10.8	9.9	11.8
42 LOGAN	15,120	850	15,970	5.3	5.0	5.3
43 LOVE	3,630	280	3,910	7.2	8.0	8.3
44 McCLAIN	12,050	810	12,860	6.3	6.2	5.6
45 McCURTAIN	13,050	1,550	14,600	10.6	10.2	13.5
46 McINTOSH	5,470	520	5,990	8.7	9.1	14.1
47 MAJOR	3,820	350	4,170	8.4	7.0	7.1
48 MARSHALL	4,010	360	4,370	8.2	11.2	7.6
49 MAYES	13,180	1,830	15,010	12.2	12.0	16.0
50 MURRAY	5,640	570	6,210	9.2	8.5	8.7
51 MUSKOGEE	29,275	3,275	32,550	10.1	10.7	10.8

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 86	JAN 86	FEB 85
52 NOBLE	5,160	320	5,480	5.8	5.5	5.9
53 NOWATA	3,860	530	4,390	12.1	11.3	12.7
54 OKFUSKEE	5,420	510	5,930	8.6	8.1	8.1
55 OKLAHOMA	308,900	20,550	329,450	6.2	6.2	6.7
56 OKMULGEE	14,575	1,725	16,300	10.6	9.4	10.2
57 OSAGE	18,325	1,350	19,675	6.9	6.4	5.7
58 OTTAWA	12,700	2,425	15,125	16.0	12.5	10.3
59 PAWNEE	7,410	750	8,160	9.2	9.1	9.4
60 PAYNE	31,900	1,525	33,425	4.6	4.2	4.8
61 PITTSBURG	15,275	2,500	17,775	14.1	14.0	14.1
62 PONTOTOC	16,500	1,220	17,720	6.9	6.4	7.7
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,475	2,250	32,725	6.9	6.8	6.4
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,530	640	5,170	12.4	9.9	11.5
65 ROGER MILLS	1,900	250	2,150	11.6	9.9	10.6
66 ROGERS	23,600	2,380	25,980	9.2	8.7	8.8
67 SEMINOLE	10,330	1,320	11,650	11.3	10.1	12.4
68 SEQUOYAH	16,410	1,600	18,010	8.9	10.2	10.6
69 STEPHENS	18,400	1,560	19,960	7.8	7.7	7.2
70 TEXAS	9,080	550	9,630	5.7	4.2	4.8
71 TILLMAN	4,260	390	4,650	8.4	8.1	7.0
72 TULSA	222,375	20,000	242,375	8.3	8.1	8.1
73 WAGONER	21,810	1,650	23,460	7.0	6.3	6.5
74 WASHINGTON	24,300	1,850	26,150	7.1	6.5	4.7
75 WASHITA	6,260	490	6,750	7.3	7.3	7.7
76 WOODS	5,710	290	6,000	4.8	3.8	4.1
77 WOODWARD	10,050	1,190	11,240	10.6	8.9	8.8

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1986

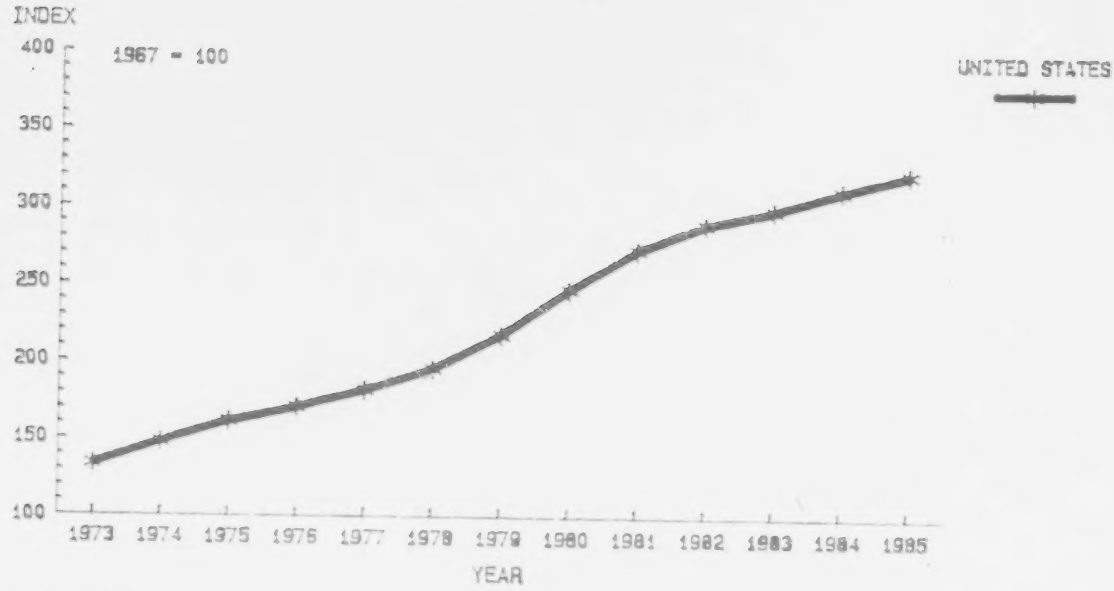
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 86	JAN 86	FEB 85
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	477,700	31,300	509,000	6.1	6.0	6.2
TULSA MSA	316,400	28,300	344,700	8.2	7.9	7.9

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	37800	2800	40,600	6.9
B. SOUTHWEST	50200	4400	54,600	8.1
C. NORTH CENTRAL	79600	6600	86,200	7.7
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	113300	9400	122,700	7.7
E. CENTRAL	369000	24000	393,000	6.1
F. TULSA	271000	24300	295,300	8.2
G. EAST CENTRAL	101900	8700	110,600	7.9
H. SOUTHERN	88300	7600	95,900	7.9
I. NORTHEAST	93600	10800	104,400	10.3
J. EASTERN	108600	11100	119,700	9.3
K. SOUTHEAST	62800	8800	71,600	12.3
L. CLEVELAND	66200	4300	70,500	6.1

*These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



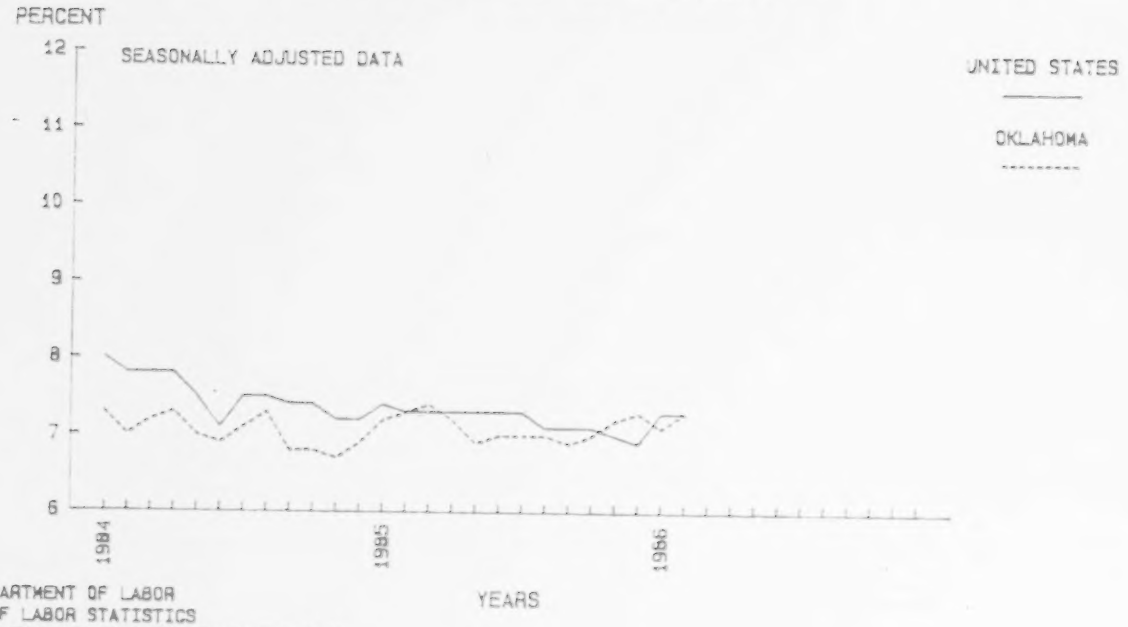
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1985	MONTH 1986	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	-0.3	3.2
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8			
1977	181.5	APR	320.1			
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3			
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3			
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1984-1986

MONTH	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	1986 UNADJ. U.S.	1986 UNADJ. OK	1986 ADJ. U.S.	1986 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4					MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2					APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9					MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0					JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

SC 130-2A

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

MARCH DATA
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on the place-of-residence concept, totaled 1,457,000 in March or 14,100 more than February. The latest month's estimate was only 2,500 above the revised figure for the comparative 1985 period. Unemployment, at 126,300, remained unchanged from February but was 9,500 higher than the same month last year. Even as the labor force total climbed slightly, the unemployment rate was 8.0 percent compared to the same revised rate for February, but greater than the March 1985 by 0.6 percent. Based on recent economic developments, the statewide job situation appears weaker than a year earlier.

WAGE AND SALARY JOBS INCREASE SEASONALLY

The March nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,159,800, up by only 1,500 from the revised 1,158,300 level of February. Normally, the February-March gain in employment increases by 10,000 additional payroll jobs. Specifically, trade recorded the largest advance, 3,100, with the most significant personnel additions being in the retail sector, where 74 percent of increase occurred. Service employment rose seasonally by 2,400, while construction added 1,300 new positions. While these industries were adding employment over the last month, five others were contracting overall jobs levels. On the downside, manufacturing dropped 3,400, mostly in the nondurable goods-producing sector. Mining employment continued to skid, down 2,000 over the month. With all of the decline at the state level, government slipped 600 during the same estimation period. Weakness was also observed in transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate where employment regressed 200 and 100 respectively.

Year-ago comparisons of nonfarm industry employment revealed a net loss of 21,300 as three industries advanced and five declined. Major employment drops since March 1985 occurred in manufacturing, off 11,100, and in mining, down 10,000. A majority of the drop in manufacturing employment was in the durable goods division, while oil and gas extraction workers suffered the brunt of the decline in mining. Construction and transportation-public utilities each fell by 2,200. Government employment declined by 700 over the year as local and state totals dropped while federal levels increased. Job levels increased since March, 1985 in the service, trade, and finance-insurance-real estate industries. A large boost to the service gain of ~~3,800~~ was the 1,200 increase in health service. Trade rose by 700 as the gains in retail more than offset the drops recorded at the wholesale level. Finally, finance-insurance-real estate was up 400 despite a decline of 1,200 jobs in banking.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma factories, estimated to number 118,500, averaged a 41.0 hour workweek in March, up 0.6 hours from the previous month. Hourly earnings edged up to $9.94 from $9.92 in February. As a result of these changes, manufacturing pay increased to $407.54, up $6.77 in weekly earnings. Within the manufacturing industry, those employed in durable goods production averaged a longer workweek-41.6 hours compared to 40.8-and gained a nominal 5 cent increase in the hourly wage rate. Consequently, weekly earnings rose to $431.39, up from February's $421.46 weekly average. In the nondurables sector of manufacturing, weekly earnings dropped fractionally lower to $360.99 as pay per hours slipped 6 cents, while hours worked increased by only 0.1 hours.

Hours and earnings are surveyed in five nonmanufacturing industries and these data indicate that weekly earnings increased for three of these five industries; namely, construction, public utilities, and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places). The largest increase occurred for construction workers as their weekly pay rose $32.96 due to a longer workweek at less pay per hour. Gains in the other two were small to moderate. Wholesale trade and oil and gas extraction workers experienced a drop in average weekly pay as increases in hourly pay were not enough to offset the shorter work periods.

Year-ago comparisons for hours and earnings disclosed a drop of $9.54 in the average weekly paychecks of manufacturing production workers this March compared to March, 1985. Among the nonfactory industries, construction and retail trade had lower weekly earnings this March, while oil and gas extraction, public utilities, and wholesale trade workers had greater average pay.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates increased in 34 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in March compared with the previous month, while joblessness declined in 39 and was unchanged in the other 4 counties. Again this month, Ottawa County had the highest unemployment rate (24.5 percent) and the largest over the month increase due to the recent shutdown of a major manufacturer. The statewide unemployment rate remained unchanged from February while the national rate was dropping 0.3 percent to 7.5 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went down in 27 counties this March, rose in 46, and were the same in 4 other counties. The national level was the same as last March, while the Oklahoma rate jumped to 8.0 percent over the 12 month period.

The unemployment rate dropped on a monthly basis in both the Lawton and Enid MSA's while Lawton was level over the year and Enid increased from 7.3 to 7.7 percent since last March. The Largest metropolitan statistical areas, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa, registered declines in their unemployment rates over the last 30 days but showed increases from levels estimated in March of last year.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

For the fifth consecutive month, the number of claimants filing for insured unemployment benefits in the survey week increased. The 35,813 total for the week ending March 22, 1986 was 10.0 percent above the February level and 18.0 percent ahead of the March, 1985 total. Nearly all of the month-to-month increases came from additional claims by those formerly in mining and manufacturing. Minor increases occurred in trade, services, finance-insurance-real estate, and other industries. Declines in the number of claims were registered by two industry divisions; construction and transportation-public utilities. Construction claims dropped by over 8.0 percent, as a welcome surge in building activity prevailed.

The ratio of claimant characteristics as to sex remained virtually unchanged when compared to recent months, while the duration tables showed a noticeable increase the 5 - 14 week category.

Insured jobless claims classified by occupational attachment was highest in structural work, followed closely by those in miscellaneous occupations. Former clerical employees claims continued at 12.9 percent of the total and professional-technical-managerial claims registered 11.9 percent. The four occupational titles described above represented 68.0 percent of the claimants during the survey week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration Under 5 Weeks	Duration 5-14 Weeks	Duration 15 Weeks & Over
Total*	8,993	100.0	6,192	2,801	3,142	3,518	2,333
Mining	820	9.1	669	151	362	292	166
Construction	1,589	17.7	1,502	87	473	691	425
Manufacturing	1,526	17.0	1,157	369	526	579	421
Transp. Pub. Util.	428	4.8	335	93	124	206	98
Trade	1,744	19.4	1,036	708	626	646	472
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	315	3.5	104	211	104	120	90
Services	2,244	25.0	1,194	1,050	773	885	586
Other	327	3.6	195	132	154	99	74

** Data for week ending March 22, 1986*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
MARCH 1986

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar 1986p	Feb 1986r	Mar 1985r	Mar 1986p	Feb 1986r	Mar 1985r	Mar 1986p	Feb 1986r	Mar 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$407.54	400.77	417.08	41.0	40.4	42.3	9.94	9.92	9.86
DURABLE GOODS	431.39	421.46	441.38	41.6	40.8	43.4	10.37	10.33	10.17
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	420.16	390.72	434.52	40.4	37.0	42.6	10.40	10.56	10.20
PRIMARY METAL IND.	437.68	428.61	410.12	44.3	44.6	42.9	9.88	9.61	9.56
FABRICATED METALS	362.34	341.22	380.55	39.6	38.6	40.1	9.15	8.84	9.49
FAB. STRUC. METALS	368.55	362.18	382.58	39.0	39.8	40.7	9.45	9.10	9.40
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	439.04	429.02	436.08	44.8	43.6	46.0	9.80	9.84	9.48
OIL FIELD MACH.	443.52	406.98	451.97	42.0	39.9	43.5	10.56	10.20	10.39
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	399.38	398.56	375.41	39.7	39.5	39.6	10.06	10.09	9.48
TRANSP. EQUIP.	527.08	527.48	582.40	39.6	39.9	44.8	13.31	13.22	13.00
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	444.77	442.64	403.85	44.7	44.0	42.6	9.95	10.06	9.48
NONDURABLE GOODS	360.99	362.46	371.05	39.8	39.7	40.2	9.07	9.13	9.23
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	335.78	326.01	324.80	40.8	40.1	40.6	8.23	8.13	8.00
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	192.66	181.05	188.65	39.0	37.1	38.5	4.94	4.88	4.90
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	406.08	406.30	415.80	42.7	42.5	42.0	9.51	9.56	9.90
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	397.85	384.64	395.64	41.1	39.9	42.0	9.68	9.64	9.42
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	372.29	357.56	418.77	38.7	36.9	42.3	9.62	9.69	9.90
PETROLEUM REFINING	490.49	513.02	517.44	38.5	40.3	39.2	12.74	12.73	13.20
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	459.09	466.90	447.30	41.1	42.6	42.0	11.17	10.96	10.65
CONSTRUCTION	385.43	352.47	416.99	34.2	30.1	37.0	11.27	11.71	11.27
PUBLIC UTILITIES	510.41	493.96	487.49	40.8	39.9	41.0	12.51	12.38	11.89
WHOLESALE TRADE	362.14	367.26	359.97	38.0	38.7	39.0	9.53	9.49	9.23
RETAIL TRADE*	186.05	184.53	190.65	30.6	30.3	30.7	6.08	6.09	6.21

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data
These are approximately 118,500, production workers in manufacturing.
These data revised to 1985 benchmark.
Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.
P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1986

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 86	FEB 86	MAR 85
	U.S.	107,643,000	8,667,000	116,310,000	7.5	7.8	7.5
	OKLAHOMA	1,457,000	126,300	1,583,300	8.0	8.0	7.4
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	6,950	700	7,650	9.2	9.5	9.4
2	ALFALFA	3,330	200	3,530	5.7	6.1	4.1
3	ATOKA	7,540	670	8,210	8.2	9.1	9.7
4	BEAVER	3,130	150	3,280	4.6	4.8	2.8
5	BECKHAM	8,480	1,400	9,880	14.2	12.2	9.3
6	BLAINE	6,050	670	6,720	10.0	8.6	7.3
7	BRYAN	13,100	1,060	14,160	7.5	7.9	8.9
8	CADDO	11,580	1,660	13,240	12.5	12.7	9.7
9	CANADIAN	34,450	2,375	36,825	6.4	6.3	5.2
10	CARTER	20,375	1,800	22,175	8.1	7.6	7.5
11	CHEROKEE	14,440	1,780	16,220	11.0	10.8	11.6
12	CHOCTAW	5,660	930	6,590	14.1	14.3	14.7
13	CIMARRON	1,610	80	1,690	4.7	5.6	5.7
14	CLEVELAND	77,575	4,675	82,250	5.7	5.8	5.2
15	COAL	2,310	350	2,660	13.2	12.6	15.5
16	COMANCHE	44,450	2,350	46,800	5.0	5.4	5.0
17	COTTON	2,940	140	3,080	4.5	5.1	4.5
18	CRAIG	6,090	720	6,810	10.6	10.0	7.6
19	CREEK	30,725	3,000	33,725	8.9	8.9	8.5
20	CUSTER	14,140	1,040	15,180	6.9	6.2	6.2
21	DELAWARE	10,110	1,110	11,220	9.9	10.7	10.2
22	DEWEY	2,670	210	2,880	7.3	7.5	8.4
23	ELLIS	3,220	210	3,430	6.1	6.0	7.3
24	GARFIELD	28,925	2,400	31,325	7.7	8.0	7.3

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 86	FEB 86	MAR 85
25 GARVIN	11,620	1,160	12,780	9.1	8.5	7.6
26 GRADY	16,950	2,060	19,010	10.8	11.0	9.1
27 GRANT	2,880	130	3,010	4.3	5.4	5.1
28 GREER	2,790	130	2,920	4.5	5.5	6.6
29 HARMON	1,590	150	1,740	8.6	8.3	8.6
30 HARPER	2,170	80	2,250	3.6	5.6	6.8
31 HASKELL	3,940	860	4,800	17.9	17.7	17.1
32 HUGHES	4,910	960	5,870	16.4	16.8	16.0
33 JACKSON	10,780	820	11,600	7.1	8.0	7.1
34 JEFFERSON	3,820	410	4,230	9.7	9.7	6.9
35 JOHNSTON	4,400	330	4,730	7.0	6.8	8.6
36 KAY	23,725	2,025	25,750	7.9	8.1	7.2
37 KINGFISHER	6,360	650	7,010	9.3	8.3	6.7
38 KIOWA	5,030	380	5,410	7.0	7.2	7.8
39 LATIMER	3,910	850	4,760	17.9	13.4	15.1
40 LEFLORE	16,830	1,760	18,590	9.5	9.8	10.2
41 LINCOLN	11,750	1,440	13,190	10.9	11.0	10.6
42 LOGAN	15,240	910	16,150	5.6	5.5	5.1
43 LOVE	3,610	280	3,890	7.2	7.0	8.4
44 McCLAIN	12,140	850	12,990	6.5	6.3	5.7
45 McCURTAIN	13,330	1,520	14,850	10.2	11.1	11.6
46 McINTOSH	5,550	580	6,130	9.5	9.1	12.9
47 MAJOR	3,850	380	4,230	9.0	8.6	7.9
48 MARSHALL	4,100	370	4,470	8.3	8.3	7.0
49 MAYES	13,090	1,730	14,820	11.7	12.4	12.8
50 MURRAY	5,690	640	6,330	10.1	9.6	8.3
51 MUSKOGEE	29,875	3,050	32,925	9.3	10.3	10.3

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1986

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 86	FEB 86	MAR 85
52	NOBLE	5,280	480	5,760	8.3	6.2	5.7
53	NOWATA	3,870	590	4,460	13.2	12.5	11.2
54	OKFUSKEE	5,420	510	5,930	8.6	8.7	7.8
55	OKLAHOMA	311,300	20,850	332,150	6.3	6.4	6.4
56	OKMULGEE	14,650	1,775	16,425	10.8	10.8	10.2
57	OSAGE	18,575	1,650	20,225	8.2	7.1	5.6
58	OTTAWA	11,425	3,700	15,125	24.5	16.9	10.2
59	PAWNEE	7,470	780	8,250	9.5	9.3	8.5
60	PAYNE	32,075	1,750	33,825	5.2	4.7	4.6
61	PITTSBURG	15,575	2,400	17,975	13.4	14.2	13.6
62	PONTOTOC	16,800	1,360	18,160	7.5	7.0	6.5
63	POTTAWATOMIE	30,725	2,125	32,850	6.5	6.9	6.7
64	PUSHMATAHA	4,510	590	5,100	11.6	12.6	12.0
65	ROGER MILLS	1,960	290	2,250	12.9	11.9	11.7
66	ROGERS	23,910	2,500	26,410	9.5	9.3	8.4
67	SEMINOLE	10,520	1,510	12,030	12.6	11.6	11.6
68	SEQUOYAH	16,750	1,440	18,190	7.9	9.2	9.0
69	STEPHENS	18,630	1,850	20,480	9.0	8.1	7.4
70	TEXAS	9,380	520	9,900	5.3	6.2	4.2
71	TILLMAN	4,350	370	4,720	7.8	8.8	7.2
72	TULSA	225,300	19,800	245,100	8.1	8.5	7.5
73	WAGONER	22,100	1,510	23,610	6.4	7.2	5.8
74	WASHINGTON	24,270	1,800	26,070	6.9	7.2	4.2
75	WASHITA	6,320	550	6,870	8.0	7.4	7.6
76	WOODS	5,830	230	6,060	3.8	4.8	4.4
77	WOODWARD	10,170	1,290	11,460	11.3	10.7	8.9

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1986

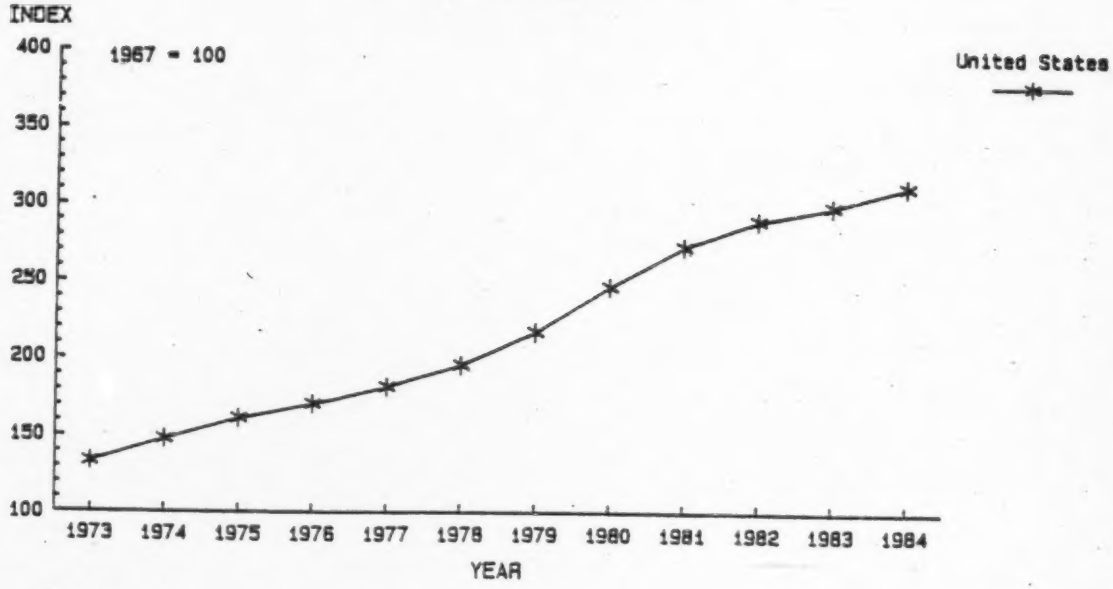
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 86	FEB 86	MAR 85
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	481,400	31,800	513,200	6.2	6.3	6.1
TULSA MSA	320,600	28,500	349,100	8.2	8.5	7.4

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS*

A. NORTHWEST	38200	2800	41,000	6.8
B. SOUTHWEST	51100	4700	55,800	8.4
C. NORTH CENTRAL	80400	6900	87,300	7.9
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	114900	9700	124,600	7.8
E. CENTRAL	371900	24500	396,400	6.2
F. TULSA	274600	24400	299,000	8.2
G. EAST CENTRAL	102900	9100	112,000	8.1
H. SOUTHERN	89600	8000	97,600	8.2
I. NORTHEAST	92800	12100	104,900	11.5
J. EASTERN	110300	10800	121,100	8.9
K. SOUTHEAST	63800	8900	72,700	12.2
L. CLEVELAND	66700	4300	71,000	6.1

*These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



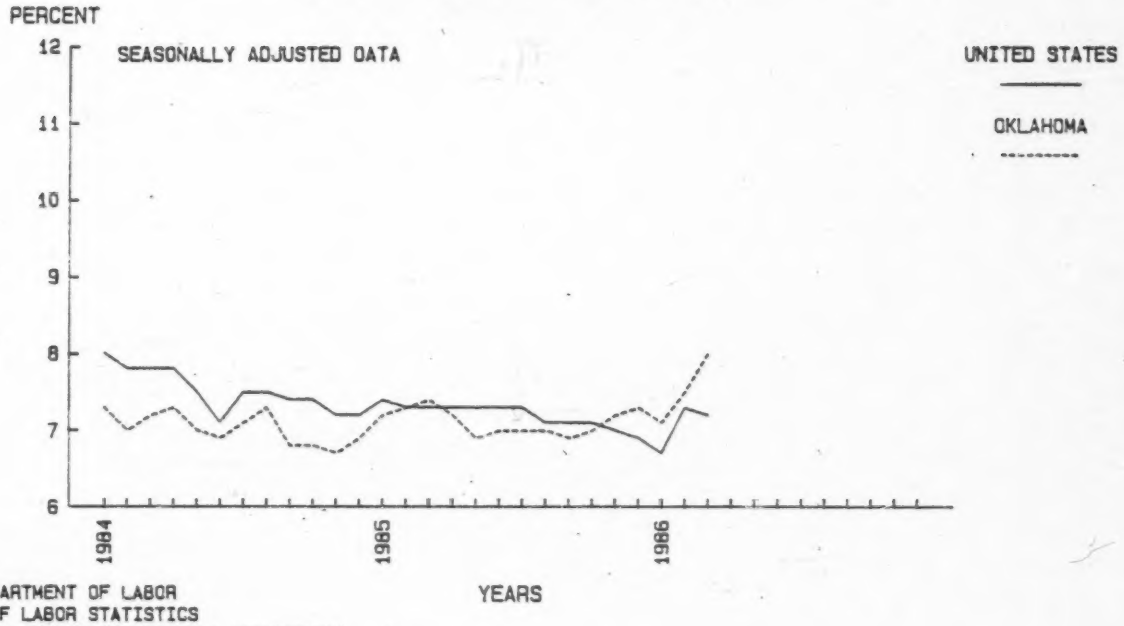
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1985	MONTH 1986	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1			
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3			
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3			
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1984-1986

MONTH	1984				1985				1986				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.0	7.2	8.0	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2					APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9					MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0					JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Mar 1986p	Feb 1986r	Mar 1985r	Feb 86 Mar 86	Feb 86 Mar 86	Mar 85 Mar 86
Total Labor Force +	1583.3	1569.2	1571.3	0.9	14.1	12.0
Unemployment	126.3	126.3	116.8	0.0	0.0	9.5
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.0	7.4	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unempl Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.0	7.5	7.2	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1457.0	1442.9	1454.5	1.0	14.1	2.5
Agriculture	43.8	42.9	44.2	2.1	0.9	-0.4
Domestic Svc., Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	139.4	139.2	149.7	0.1	0.2	-10.3
+ Idled by Labor Disputes	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wage & Salary Workers, Total*	1159.8	1158.3	1181.1	0.1	1.5	-21.3
Manufacturing	163.3	165.7	174.4	-1.4	-2.4	-11.1
Durable Goods	103.5	104.2	111.4	-0.7	-0.7	-7.9
Lumber & Wood Products	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	10.8	10.7	11.0	0.9	0.1	-0.2
Primary Metal Ind	3.7	3.9	4.4	-5.1	-0.2	-0.7
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.6	15.8	17.4	-1.3	-0.2	-1.8
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	7.9	8.0	9.0	-1.3	-0.1	-1.1
Machinery Exc. Electrical	33.7	34.0	37.7	-0.9	-0.3	-4.0
Const. & Related Mach.	12.3	12.6	14.0	-2.4	-0.3	-1.7
Oil Field Machinery	7.5	7.9	8.8	-5.1	-0.4	-1.3
General Ind Machinery	5.3	5.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Electrical and Elec Equip.	10.0	10.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Transportation Equipment	20.7	20.7	21.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Motor Vehicle and Equip.	11.7	11.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Aircraft & Parts	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Instruments & Related Prod.	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	59.8	61.5	63.0	-2.8	-1.7	-3.2
Food & Kindred Products	13.8	13.7	14.1	0.7	0.1	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	8.6	9.3	9.0	-7.5	-0.7	-0.4
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.2	3.1	-3.1	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.8	11.7	-1.7	-0.2	-0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.2	6.3	6.3	-1.6	-0.1	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.7	7.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Petroleum Refining	6.9	6.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod.	10.3	11.0	12.0	-6.4	-0.7	-1.7
Tires & Inner Tubes	5.8	6.5	7.5	-10.8	-0.7	-1.7
Mining	57.9	59.9	67.9	-3.3	-2.0	-10.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	55.0	57.0	64.9	-3.5	-2.0	-9.9
Construction	43.4	42.1	45.6	3.1	1.3	-2.2
Heavy Const. Contractors	8.6	8.0	9.8	7.5	0.6	-1.2
Tranp. & Public Utilities	62.3	62.5	64.5	-0.3	-0.2	-2.2
Transportation	31.9	32.0	33.2	-0.3	-0.1	-1.3
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	15.8	17.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Pipe Lines, Exc. Nat. Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm. & Electric, Gas	30.4	30.5	31.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	285.6	282.5	284.9	1.1	3.1	0.7
Wholesale Trade	64.6	63.8	66.8	1.3	0.8	-2.2
Retail Trade	221.0	218.7	218.1	1.1	2.3	2.9
General Mdse Stores	28.2	28.2	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Department Stores	11.4	11.6	11.8	-1.7	-0.2	-0.4
Food Stores	39.9	40.2	39.5	-0.7	-0.3	0.4
Auto Dealers & Svc Stat.	25.9	25.7	25.3	0.8	0.2	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.8	13.7	14.3	0.7	0.1	-0.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	63.6	63.7	63.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.4
Banking	21.0	21.1	22.2	-0.5	-0.1	-1.2
Credit Agencies	9.9	9.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.8	9.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3
Services	228.5	226.1	224.7	1.1	2.4	3.8
Hotel & Other Lodging Pl.	13.9	13.6	13.3	2.2	0.3	0.6
Personal Services	12.3	12.2	12.4	0.8	0.1	-0.1
Motion Pictures	1.6	1.5	1.4	6.7	0.1	0.2
Health Services	69.7	69.5	68.5	0.3	0.2	1.2
Hospitals	28.9	28.7	28.3	0.7	0.2	0.6
Educational Services	13.6	13.7	13.7	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1
Total Government	255.2	255.8	255.9	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7
Federal Government	51.8	51.9	50.5	-0.2	-0.1	1.3
State and Local Government	203.4	203.9	205.4	-0.2	-0.5	-2.0
State Government	70.9	71.7	71.9	-1.1	-0.8	-1.0
Local Government	132.5	132.2	133.5	0.2	0.3	-1.0

These are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels and the latest population census survey data and supersede figures in all previous releases. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.